The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CLEVELAND AT THE PLAY.

The President-Elect Lends Himself to the Benefit for the Actors' Fund.

A Crowded House Greeting Its Favorite as Cheers Him on the Future Duties.

Public Glance Gets Another Opportunity to Capture Him—Funny Incidents Behind the Scenes.

New York, Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The first appearance of Grover Cleveland as President-elect was made this afternoon. It was one of the events in the celebration of Fund for the Benefit of the Dramatic Fund. The programme comprised five acts, from five plays, by five comedians, but no feature had more genuine interest than the appearance of Cleveland. He has no more a real enjoyment than he has without the service as compliment. When the announcement appeared the big crowd was in the utmost rough and tumble humor. Speculation as to what Cleveland would do when he found himself in the midst of the profession was indulged in. Would he grant that the actors had a right to be proud of their profession, or would he treat the whole affair as a joke? Would he be cold and distant, or would he unbend? Would he be nervous, or would he be at his ease? Would he be glad that he was there, or would he be sorry? All these questions were asked and answered. Cleveland answered in the affirmative to all of them. He was glad he was there, he was at his ease, he was not sorry, he was not distant, he was not cold, he was not nervous, he was glad that he was there. He showed it in his face, in his manner, in his every movement. He was glad that he was there, and he showed it. He showed it in the way he came on the stage, in the way he sat down, in the way he looked at the audience, in the way he looked at the actors, in the way he looked at the curtain, in the way he looked at the scenery, in the way he looked at the orchestra, in the way he looked at the boxes, in the way he looked at the parquet, in the way he looked at the gallery, in the way he looked at the ceiling, in the way he looked at the floor, in the way he looked at the walls, in the way he looked at the doors, in the way he looked at the windows

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

President Arthur Would Not Object to a Seat in the Senate.

Hungry Hayseed Statesmen Fear They May Be Left Out in the Ice Dust.

A Legislative Contest in Illinois—Congressional Majorities in Wisconsin—Minnesota's Choice.

[illegible]

BOODLE CORRUPTION.

Politicians Visit the Democratic Clerical Sultana by Relays.

Republican Votes Sold Their Votes for the Consideration of $5 Apiece.

Lying Promises Made to Receive Speaker-Decided Lobsters Now Out of Work.

[illegible]

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

Eight Persons Seriously Hurt and a Dozen Demolished or Rendered Unsafe.

[illegible]

A LUCKY INDIGAN.

Richard Ferguson, a Carpenter, Falls Heir to a Million Dollars.

[illegible]

A STARTLING STORY.

An Indiana Engineer Makes Startling Revelations that He Was Hired to Assassinate a Landlord's Agent.

[illegible]

A SPECIAL PANTHER.

He Gambles and Has Some Fine Times and Expensive.

[illegible]

SHERMAN ON THE WAR-PATH.

The General's Charges Against Jeff Davis in a Fair Way of Being Shot Into Pieces.

[illegible]

RAILROAD NEWS.

The Indianapolis Disaster.

[illegible]

The Situation at Detroit.

[illegible]

MASKED BURGLARS.

The Bright Time Have a Streetcar Lady and Her Maid.

[illegible]

DEATH OF BIG GILES.

[illegible]

A CHANGE OF TEACHERS.

[illegible]

AT LARGE IN A HOSPITAL.

[illegible]

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

[illegible]

PUBLISHED EVERY [illegible]

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1864.

GEN. OTAKE, Japanese Minister of War, arrived at Washington yesterday with his suite.

There are 200 convicts at present in the penitentiary at Chester, Ill., and 1,400 at Joliet, Ill.

Queen Anne at Sandust, N. Y., dared one another to venture upon this ice. All were drowned.

The executive of the State of Louisiana cannot tax Freedmen till without consultation with Congress.

A DEFICIT of 12,000,000 francs is shown in the Austrian budget submitted to the Hungarian yesterday.

CHASE TAYLOR'S salvage for October was $1,201,000, a decrease of $300,000 from the corresponding month of 1863.

THE B. & O. tunnel at Pittsburg, Pa., has just been walled after the bridges, leaving 1,000 men out of employment.

CHRISTOPHER PENDERGAST, the Fenian exile, was a conspicuous figure at yesterday afternoon's performance at the New York Academy of Music for the benefit of the widow Gould.

THE splendid Napoleonian family, talked of recently in New York for resuming stolen goods, have jumped their bail, amounting to $21,000. It is supposed that they have fled to Canada.

A DESPATCH from London announces the death of the Rev. Edward Cridgeman, who gave the first impetus to the movement for the bettering of the condition of the agricultural laborer.

THE Hon. James D. Warren, Chairman of the New York Republican State Committee, is the latest entry in the Senatorial race. His candidacy is regarded as killing President Aitken out of the controversy.

A SCHEME is fondly cherished by our Yale friends in the vine that Skull, if he goes into the new Cabinet, shall be charged up to the South. They consider the South entitled to two without the Dickson nickname.

CONGRESSMAN CONKLING DEVOLD and Gregory declare that there is no intention to extend the usage of the civil-service rules so as to include a much larger number of Government officials than at present.

CHARLES NAUGLE, discharged Recruit who ran away with and married Miss Whitney of Detroit, and was recently tried and convicted of bigamy, was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for seven years in the penitentiary.

FORTIFICATIONS.—Eleven have been approved by the patriotic clerks of the United States to place them upon an equality with clerks in other branches of the Government service. The interdiction here also demanded that the tenants of the Right Hon. Lee shall be given them.

TEXAS CITY was offered to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Pike of Arkansas providing that the Government shall pay for certain property taken by the military authorities during the War. These claims belong to a class which, it is said, would probably aggregate more than $1,000,000,000.

FOR the last year ending Sept. 30 New York Central's actual net earnings were 4.59 per cent on the capital stock. Taxpayers is represented as considerably disappointed that they did not reach 6 per cent. The Central's figures are taken to forestall cavilers as the clearest possible indication of the greatest dissatisfaction to longer and stronger rates.

LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE COCKBURN, in pronouncing the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Capt. Dudley and the mate of the wrecked yacht Alexandra, who killed the boy Parker to keep themselves alive, and yesterday that all the judges agreed that the act of the prisoners amounted to murder, and the conviction must be affirmed.

CONGRESSMAN KERNAN has introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury in purchasing bonds of the United States to pay out any money in the Treasury in excess of $100,000,000. Making no reservation on account of charges against the Treasury, it is reported in Washington that the bill as it stands means a dangerous depletion of the Treasury reserve.

AT the recent election the Hon. F. A. Willoughby of Galesburg, Ill., the Democratic high-license member of the last Legislature from the Twenty-second Senatorial District, was defeated on the face of the returns by a majority of fifty votes by his Democratic running-mate, Samuel Marshall of Peoria, a rampant anti-liquor low man. Mr. Willoughby claims that he was counted out and has served notice on Marshall that he will contest the latter's claim to the seat.

THE Chicago produce markets were less active yesterday, and were generally weaker, except corn and rye. It is thought that no receipts of wheat will soon be received for lack of storage room. An excursion with "Protection" yoke aboard on each horse, half the mule to [illegible] horses, which is now [illegible] lower, and corn 1½ cents higher, with 2 cent lower, rye and flaxseed ¼ cent higher, and barley nearly 2 cents lower.

E. A. HOWARD was formally substituted as receiver of the Wilber F. Storey estate yesterday, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned. Little L. Dickerson, as co-receiver, filed an inventory of the Government journalist's assets and liabilities. The court comes from Washington that Frank Hatton will at the close of his term of office as Postmaster-General secure editorial management of the Times enterprise, which is said to have been purchased by a leading editor of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

AMONG the nominations sent to the Senate yesterday were: Otis T. G. Clarke of Rhode Island, Commissioner of Pensions; Luther Harrison of Pennsylvania, Assistant Commissioner of the General Land-Office. Commissioners for Alaska—John G. Healy of Alabama, to reside at Sitka; George F. Cole of Pennsylvania, to reside at Wrangel; Charles Hasbet of California, to reside at Ounalaska. The Senate confirmed William P. Hepworth of Iowa, member of the National Board of Health; Frank Hatton of Iowa, Postmaster-General; John Schuyler Crosby of New York, First-Assistant Postmaster-General.

UNDER the guise of facilitating the business of the United States Supreme Court and enabling it to catch up with its unprovoked docket, the Democratic managers propose, with Republican help, to increase the membership from nine to eleven, confident that Cleveland, in appointing the six extra members, will put some bad Democrats on record, thus making the next state Republicans and seven Democrats. It is their father that some of the present Republican members will shortly die or resign, in which event Cleveland is expected to appoint some bad Democrats, thus eventually giving the Southern dissolute control of the highest court in the land.

IN the Senate yesterday a bill was introduced by Mr. Blaine, giving a pension of $5,000 a year to Lieut. Gen. Grant. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution, to be sent to the effect that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire whether it shall be expedient to repeal a portion of the surplus revenue for the purpose of securing the shipping and export trade by allowing a rebate from tariff duties on foreign goods imported to ships built and owned in this country and by at least a portion of American products exported to American vessels. The Interstate Commerce Bill was made the special order for Thursday next. The Senate adjourned until Monday.

CONGRESSMAN DUNHAM introduced a bill yesterday in the House to admit free of duty articles intended for the World's Exposition to be held by the colored race in Chicago in 1892. Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio offered a bill prohibiting the removal of any honorably-discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or any widow or dependent relative of the same, from any office in the civil service, except for specific cause. The House then resumed consideration of the Inter-State Commerce bill. Mr. Anderson supported the substitute offered by Mr. Reagan, though he did not think its provisions quite strong enough to secure the people against railroad extortion. Mr. Hatch opposed all the Reagan substitutes, but doubted the propriety of intrusting to such a commission as was proposed such unlimited powers. Several bills were introduced to repeal the law authorizing the appointment of Supervisors and Deputy Marshals at elections. It is argued that they will receive the united support of Southern Representatives. The House adjourned until Monday.

FRAUDS FOR OPPONENTS TO DETECT AND EXPOSE.

If the Democrats in Congress are honest in their expressions of desire to investigate election methods, we would suggest that Mr. Pollard's alleged grievances are petty and insignificant when compared with several other election frauds that are as open as the day and will require very little investigation, and that will expose the dishonesting of thousands of voters by every conceivable method of violence, bribery, and fraud.

We would suggest, for instance, the State of South Carolina. The last time that the Republicans vote of South Carolina was counted was in 1870, and it then gave three (1,070 and Tilden 46,000, showing a total vote of 100,770. In 1880 by the census returns the number of legal voters in the State was 391,780. At the usual election the total vote then was but 91,000, of which the Democratic took 68,000, allowing for the Republican vote 21,770. That is a Republican State giving Cleveland and Hendricks 46,230 majority! But where have the 70,000 other Republicans vote that was cast for Garfield gone? Certainly not to Cleveland, for the vote falls below Tilden's and Hancock's. At last but a fifth of the Republican vote was cast, or if cast counted by the Democrats, the latter did not deem it necessary to turn out in full strength; 50,000 Democrats did stay from the polls, and 90,000 Republican votes were either cast or counted. The whole election in that State was a farce. The significance of the whole was reflected of itself to keep out the vote of an immense number of colored Republicans. By arranging eight boxes for separate candidates and stationing white men at the polls to tell the Democrats where to place their vote, the Southern vote was all polled. If white men could not rightly deposit their ballots without instruction what could the ignorant blacks do? Every vote of these which was placed in the wrong box was thrown out, and, of course, none of these ballots were thus got rid of. Out of the large Republican majority in South Carolina, not of 100,000 Republican voters in the State, only 61,700 Republicans were allowed to vote for Hayes and Logan and have their votes counted.

If the Democratic majority in Congress wants to investigate election methods, let them select the case of their investigation and not confine it to a partisan quest in a single district, the purpose of which is to steal the seat of a Republican lawfully elected. Let them go into South Carolina and other Southern States—Mississippi and Louisiana, for instance, where no regard is paid to the ruling of counting of ballots, where Republicans, except in a very few districts, do not vote for other reasons than their votes will not be counted and where no pretext of loyalty is sufficient to vote by Southern. There would be a rich field for investigation. Then they would find which States stolen and the thieves had enough to admit the fact. Then they would find thousands upon thousands of colored to vote at all, and every statement device known to dishonest men to foil, then, and open-eyed operations. They would not have to manufacture witnesses. The danger would be effectual. If Springer wants to find real frauds let him take his committee and go into South Carolina, and Mississippi, and Louisiana, and Florida, and report to Congress and the country how the candidates were elected corruptly, dishonestly, and unlawfully by a majority in last States which was manufactured by ignorant aids in those of the blind and the forged. That would be investigating to some purpose.

SOUTHERN TRUE TO THE NORTH.

The growing importance of the tin manufacturers of the South has been having itself on the attention of the country with reported outbreak of late. The fires which have been given both consumer of a prospective cut in the price of Eastern pig-iron indicate the connection with which the manufacturers of Pennsylvania see the encroachments of a rival in their field. One suggestion from Philadelphia not many days ago built that Southern iron was being sold there at lower rates than the home product, and also revealed that attempts had been made in that market to keep the mine owners. A valuable article on the development of the Southern manufactures of iron and on the extent of the location of Northern markets is given in the latest number of Bradstreet's. The original data which it has gathered make very clear just what Representative Dorsey meant when he warned the Republicans from the mountains of Pennsylvania that their coal mines were not the foreigner but the Southern. It is the home-site competition of the Southern iron manufacturer that is now pressing most heavily on the iron interests of Pennsylvania.

While the Southern iron-men have been pressing assiduously with reasons on plenty as indications that the South could not enter into competition with them the South has quietly and commercially gone to work to do that very thing. The increase in the production of pig-iron in the seven States of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky, and Tennessee has been 75 per cent from 1880 to 1883. The proportion of their product to that of the whole country has increased from 6.1 per cent in 1880 to 11.9 per cent in 1883. Bradstreet's has made special inquiries as to the quantity of deposits ore sold to the furnaces of the Ohio, and ascertains that 2,500,000 tons for the year 1884. That is, the South sells to the North about 10 per cent of its own product for the year—about 1 per cent of the total amount made in the whole country. The way of the South seems to be a small matter. But for an "infant industry" it is doing pretty well, and its effect on the Northern markets is not to be declined. It has its significant lesson. This is the exact experience of the representatives of one of the best Eastern furnaces. It left to itself the South would just about meet the North. "But the Southern people," the Southern people know the latter end of the contest."

Is this a permanent tendency in the iron market? The Eastern iron-masters think it is not. The Northern iron-master is disposed to look with indifference to foreign rivalry. The Southern manufacturers insist that the superiority of Southern iron to the North is the result of a number of temporary causes, and is certain to be but a passing phase of our iron history. One of these causes is the depression in the South which has forced the impoverished Negro to sell their iron elsewhere and to take what they could get for it in the struggling market of the North. Another is the very low rate of freight. With good iron the Southern market will absorb Southern iron, and with the extension of freight rates in the old figures the power of the Southerner to Northern markets will be shut off. The problem is more one of rates of transportation than anything else. The question of the South for the manufacture of iron are so great that with the least encouragement they will surely occupy very profitable ground that was once from the South. What is likely to be the future of freight rates? The progressive decline of the past in the last season. After every such period as that of the present "wars" and rushing of rates the rest of inexpressible has settled down to a lower average than preceded before. Negotiations are now going on between the Pennsylvania Railroad, Northern shippers, and Northern buyers for a permanent reduction of rates that shall prevent the underselling of Southern iron in the North to ruinous. The fact is very much of predicting that the South has entered the iron market of this country to stay.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE TARIFF.

The Democratic policy as to the tariff seems to be an indeterminate today as it was last winter when Morrison's bill failed after an injurious agitation which caused a period of several months. Even many members of Congress who have been regarded as leaders in the work of tariff reform—Carlisle, Morrison, Hills, and others—seem to be marking time for some purpose, and are reported as indifferent to postponement of tariff legislation for the present session. Others, like Cox, Hewitt, Orth, and Dorsheimer, are represented as anxious to urge forward a measure "which shall furnish relief to the manufacturing interests," by reducing or abolishing duties on raw materials, and open up new foreign markets. Then the protective element in the party, headed by Randall, steps in and bends the reformers with the party talk in favoring to the recommendations of an alleged Republican Secretary of the Treasury.

Among all these conflicting opinions the present prospect is that the old tariff agitation will set in again without giving the country any hope of a speedy or definite settlement, and to the constitute the industrial interests of the country and all the commercial interests allied to them will become more and more depressed and disagreeable under the shadow of doubt and uncertainty which hangs over them.

The Democrats in Congress can find no excuse for trifling with the most sensitive and important affairs of the Nation at this critical time. They must do something or else give the country the assurance that they will attempt no tariff-tinkering whatsoever. The responsibility is now clearly upon them. They control by an overwhelming majority the House, whose tariff legislation must originate. They have just emerged from a successful Presidential campaign, in which the attitude of their party was clearly understood to be favorable to a reduction of the tariff. The party platform was made clearest and explained, but it "denounced the abuses of the existing tariff." If there be such abuses why should the Democrats wait for their correction? If the Democratic that "Protection" taxation shall be exclusively for public purposes, and shall not exceed the needs of the Government economically administered" is true, and if the Government economically administered does not require the present tariff taxation, then the Democratic party is under the most solemn obligations to the country to relieve it from the burden of taxation which is unnecessary. Then the probability of the party to Randall, steps in and bends the reformers with the party talk in favoring to the recommendations of an alleged Republican Secretary of the Treasury.

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THE KINGDOM OF DAKOTA.

The New Orleans Picayune thinks that the real cause of the large Republican majority in the Territory of Dakota is the extension of the Democrats in Congress to admit the Territory as a State, and warns them that if the attempt is persisted in the Democratic vote will vanish entirely. The Picayune goes to the bottom of opposition the real cause of the large Republican majority in Dakota. The total vote cast at the last election was about 40,000, indicating a population not far from half a million, showing a doubling of inhabitants in two or three years. That population is made up of Republicans from the Western States, New York, and New England, who have left their old homes attracted by the farming attractions of the Territory, while the foreign element which is filling it up so rapidly is almost exclusively Republican, and the Democratic are almost solely Republican. A careful analysis of the vote of Western Republican States and of the vote of Dakota would clearly show the migration of Republican voters from the States to Dakota in whom the Democratic vote will not be increased.

The Picayune would have reasoned more to the point if it had charged injustice upon Democratic members of Congress. It might have pointed out to them, for instance, that while South Carolina cast but 91,000 votes at the last election, and will have nine votes in the Electoral College and seven members of Congress, or twice as many as she is entitled to by her total vote as cast, Dakota cast about 40,000 votes and has not a single vote in Congress or the Electoral College. The total vote of South Carolina would indicate a population hardly larger than Dakota, and if the Democrats really find their total vote is over 100,000, does it deny be asked, What has become of the other 100,000 voters? If they cannot vote, by what right does the Democratic majority take the Congressmen and Electors to which they are not entitled? The injustice of having out Dakota may be apparent to the Picayune when it considers its status as compared with that of South Carolina, not to mention several other States which have a smaller population than this magnificent Territory.

Another suggestion made by the Picayune is thoroughly and impartially elected. It urges that Dakota should be admitted, and that the republicans of the Senate can be outnumbered at the next vote by admitting the polygamic Mormons of Utah, who, being all Democrats, would of course send two Democratic Senators. As to the fourth little difficulty of polygamy which stands in the way, the Picayune easily disposes of that by affirming that the Mormons will give up their monstrous institution and gracious upon condition of being admitted to the Union of States. The Picayune is an ignorant of Utah as it is of Dakota. The week Mormons will never give up polygamy until they are forced to do it, for without polygamy Mormonism would soon cease to exist. As the Democratic party is the defender of polygamy, just as it was of the "rum rule"—slavery—it is much more likely that Utah will be admitted with polygamy, in defiance of the moral sentiment of the country, than that the Mormons will voluntarily abandon their twenty wives for the sake of admission as a State.

PLAYING AND LOSING.

It is evidently war between France and China. The ambassadors of England for a week believes the two nations have not accomplished anything, but meanwhile the relations between France and England have become so strained that the prospect of any favorable result arising from English mediation is entirely denied even, and the most that the latter can now do is to refrain from her hopeless task of intervention.

While these negotiations were pending M. Ferry has not hesitated to embrace his opportunities for war. Aided by his large majority, he has secured the necessary credits from the Deputies to push the war with vigor, and reinforcements are already on their way to Tonquin. It may be that M. Ferry expected the Chinese would run for peace as soon as the credits were voted, but if this were so he has been disappointed, for the Chinese are here more thoroughly determined to go to war than at any time since the Tonquin trouble commenced. They have unquestionably gained some eighteen months both in Tonquin and Formosa by dint of superior numbers while the French were waiting for their reinforcements to come up. Emboldened by these successes they have declared for war more vigorously than ever, and have not only refused the indemnity demanded, but have gone even further and stated on their ultimatum that the French must abandon their positions in Tonquin and that the whole Annamese Protectorate shall become an exclusively relations to China. In other words, the status quo must be restored as it was before the trouble began.

In this embarrassing dilemma it may be safely predicted that the French will make but one move, and that will be war. If the voting of the credits was intended for a mere bluff it has not worked, and now the French must push the war with vigor and expend a few millions, and slaughter another thousand Chinese, or else they have to face the humiliating fact that the Chinese have compelled them to withdraw from the contest. There is no doubt but that the French people and nothing does forget their troubles. That France will be successful in the end there can be no doubt, but it would be absurd to imagine that the victory is to be an easy or a bloodless one. If China persists in her present belligerent attitude she can make a long and terribly expensive struggle for France—as long and as costly, indeed, that it will require many victories to make the people forget how heavily they are taxed to pay for their glory. The opening of spring may promise to find the French threatening of the gates of the Chinese Capital and a crisis in the existence of the Ferry and West, the end of which no one can foresee if other elements should enter into the combination, as is not impossible. The New Annals of China may serve some of the issue with more absorbing interest than France, England, and Germany, and time as one may say what the new year will bring forth.

THE SCANDAL CONSPIRACY.

The Scandal Conspirators (Quincy, formerly known to Philadelphia as "Sidney Webb," was before the grand jury yesterday morning and made a demand for the payment of his witness fee, after refusing to answer any questions on the ground that "he might criminate himself." He received his $1.50 (or "not criminating himself," but the grand jury received no information. If reports be true, the grand jury is already satisfied of these facts: (1) That Webb ordered the spurious Republican ballots with Grant's name on them; (2) that these ballots, after they had been engraved and printed, were delivered to Webb at his room in the Girard House; and (3) that the ballots found in the box were of those which had been ordered by Webb and delivered to him. The evidence of these facts is understood to be complete and overwhelming. Under these circumstances Sidney Webb might as well have answered the questions of the grand jury.

The next question is, What did Webb do with the spurious Republican tickets which he ordered engraved and printed, and which were delivered to him in the room at the Girard House by the Wright brothers late at night the 31st of October? Did all of them forget themselves out of Webb's hands as to the thing having the letters of the Second District of the Eighteenth Ward in the County Clerk's vaults—the chief clerk swearing that none had been issued—and the two and a-half million that could open the safe containing them? Webb's evidence before the grand jury is reported as follows:

"Webb, Esq., do you swear your election papers printed by Thompson & Co.?"

"I do."

"Do you swear to the fact that you caused to receive said tickets?"

"I do."

"Do you swear that you caused to be distributed on the day of election the tickets that you had received from Thompson & Co.?"

"I do not."

"Do you swear that you caused to be distributed on the day of election any of the tickets that you had received from Thompson & Co.?"

"I do not."

"Did C. W. Wright deliver you election tickets on the day of the Fifteen State street fire, 1871?"

"I decline to answer."

"Why?"

"I may criminate myself."

Why is Webb afraid to avow circumstances? If he answers the questions propounded to him as above? Because, if he refused and received the spurious tickets, he would then be asked what he did with them. He would be refused to have them from the room in the Girard House in the Eighteenth Ward ballot-box or envelope which was to the vault in the County Clerk's office. He has admitted that he caused ballots there to their ballots were printed without consulting himself—that is, without confessing that he was a party to the substitution of the spurious for the genuine ballots. For once the public will believe Sidney Webb is telling the truth; and, since he refuses to criminate himself, the public desire is that he shall be put on trial at once to afford him an opportunity to clear himself of these facts.

The role of the City of New Orleans has again of county having eight votes—viz.: 1860, 11,161; 1870, 51,000; 1880, 51,370; 1870, 49,000. The ballot and count-room have got to their Democratic work so perfectly that the Democratic vote of four years ago may be run, and of the previous go no default.

The Twenty-fourth Senatorial District consists of Bronx, Westchester, and Putnam, from every one of which a gain for Republican ticket was considered a perfectly reliable Republican district, but at the recent election a Democratic Senator was elected by [illegible] over [illegible]. The Republican majority in Westchester, three [illegible] Bronx, one [illegible] Putnam, [illegible] Democratic majority, [illegible] Republican majority, [illegible] Democratic majority, [illegible] Republican majority, [illegible] Democratic majority, [illegible] Republican majority

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Queen Victoria Furious Over the Defeat in the Commons Saturday.

Full Inside History of the Negotiations on the British Franchise Bill.

Suicide-Survival of Murder—The French General Reform Bill to Have Another Chance.

GEN. CARLO LETTER.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—[Special.]—Before the House of Commons met this afternoon Gen. Carlo Letter, the Irish member who was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for refusing to testify before the Parnell Commission, was brought to the bar of the House by the Sergeant-at-Arms, and on being asked by the Speaker if he had changed his mind, replied that he had not changed his mind, and that he would not testify. He was then removed from the bar of the House, and on the motion of Mr. Gladstone was committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

A DISGUSTED JUDGE.

The property Protection Act Amendment Bill, which was introduced in the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Childers, Secretary of State for the Home Department, was read a first time. The bill provides that in cases of riot, where the property of persons who are not guilty of any participation in the riot is destroyed, the damages shall be paid out of the local rates. The Bill will be opposed by the Conservatives.

A DISGUSTED JUDGE.

Mr. Justice Day, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, to-day, in the case of Mr. Lewis, a Liberal Unionist, who sued the Rev. Mr. Hall, a Gladstonian, for libel, said that he was disgusted with the case. He had never heard a more disgraceful case in his life. He was sorry that he had not the power to punish the parties to the suit. He would, however, fine them £5 each.

A DISGUSTED JUDGE.

In the Common Pleas Division to-day Mr. Justice Day gave notice that he would call the attention of the House to the remarks of Mr. Justice Day in the Lewis libel case.

ARREST OF A MURDERER.

Queen Victoria has granted the arrest of Tuite, the assassin, an annuity of £40.

AN ACCIDENT AVERTED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The House of Commons averted an accident until 2:30 a. m. to-day, thereby the question of adjournment until Monday. The Irish members discussed the proceedings because they failed to meet notice to discuss Irish questions. Adjournment was finally agreed upon at 2:15 a. m.

PARIS.

THE AGRICULTURAL RELIEF BILL.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—In the Chamber of Deputies Premier Goblet explained that he had withdrawn his resignation as Premier of the Ministry on the Incoming Relief bill in order not to delay the passage of the bill. He said the majority that voted for Paganel's amendment providing for the election of Senators by universal suffrage consisted of members of the Right, the Extreme Left, and Monarchists. The Cabinet had therefore decided to consider the bill a reversal from the Senate to refer it after amendments.

THE CHAMBER ADJOURNS.

The Chamber has adjourned to-day.

THE SUSPENSION OF THE JOURNAL.

M. Victor Dumay, Socialist, and Revenel Radicy were elected to the Assembly.

AT HIS OWN HOME.

There has been no alarming increase of crime in this city. Important lands of property and houses and hospitals have been destroyed. The Prefect of Police has ordered special patrols at night and other measures to stop the rush.

THE CABINET'S SUCCESS.

Prime Minister Rouvier today informed the committee of the Chamber of Deputies which has charge of the Commercial Reform bill of the decision of the Cabinet accept the right to submit the Reform bill to the Senate after approval by the committee of the Chamber. The committee expressed approval of this course.

A DESPERATE DUEL.

Deputy Burlaux, reporter of the committee, has withdrawn his resignation of that position.

THE REFORMED BILLS.

The Committee of the Deputies have decided to increase the duty upon foreign cows to 27 the per centum, duty 12 per barrel, upon 12 the per centum, and barley 27 per centum.

A VOTE OF CREDIT.

The Senate passed a vote of urgency and referred the Sumptuous Reform bill to committee. The Senate then resumed the bill to fix a public holiday tomorrow.

GEN. BOULANGER'S TRIAL.

Boulanger, who was shot by Mme. Clovis Dragout, suffers the most acute agony. His legs are on fire, and he utters piercing shrieks of night long. He drinks milk, engines, and runs with great avidity. His left hand is tied to his side to prevent him tearing the bandages from his head. The right arm is paralyzed.

THE FRANCO-CHINESE WAR.

GUNBOATS READY TO ASSIST THE FRENCH.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—[Via Rome to L'Isle, correspondent of the French forces in Tonquin, says people that an imperial decree urging the natives to protect the French has been promulgated in Lang-Kay. It was issued, he says, by order of the Viceroy of Hong-Cong.

A MISSION SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The Pall Mall Gazette this morning the dispatch yesterday from Hong Kong to the Times which stated that China was determined to enter France in the war, and would take on her assistance over troops.

AID MORE OR ASSISTED PROTECTION.

The Standard's Hong Kong dispatch says the Chinese appear to have abandoned all hopes of conciliation, and have determined upon a vigorous policy. Twenty more of war have been ordered to engage the French fleet and break the French blockade. There are rumors that Foreign Consuls. There are rumors that Germany is to join. The commander of this under the Chinese flotilla. Instructions to engage, at a short and sharp encounter will make one of the contracts easier to accomplish proportions of peace. The greatest excitement is existing here.

THE DARK CONTINENT.

ARRIVAL OF EMIN.

BOMBAY, Dec. 3.—Cholera spread the end also of the Evangelical factory cells. Its victims to the early occupies, and kept young explorers out to be disheartened by cholera. Stanley, before the Chamber of Commerce, described the commercial resources of Africa and the prospect opened for future enterprise.

THE CONGO QUESTION LIVES.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 3.—The anti-committee of the general Congo Committee, to which were referred the congress of the Commercial Reform bill of the Congo River, will make a report unfavorable. The congress of England, Belgium, and Portugal have agreed upon the terms of a convention upon this question, which will be formally sanctioned shortly.

ENGLAND'S CLAIM OUTRAGES CONGRESSMEN.

The protocol covering the claims of England to the Niger country has caused an extraordinary feeling among the delegates to the Congo Conference, and a decision in favor of England is considered certain.

BRAZIL.

A REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT.

MONTEVIDEO, Dec. 3.—[Special.]—The Brazilian Minister here, accredited to Hartley's Government, is the head representative of the company which is operating the mines near here, and also actively connected him with a party. He afterwards went to the house where Castilanos was lying wounded, and again tried to get at and murder him, but the servants and friends of the wounded man prevented the Major from carrying out his bloody purpose. It is said the originators of the movement and the Major, are under a party to dispossess Castilanos and his son of the mines.

A MINING SCANDAL.

Last night there occurred the murderous of the Rev. Mr. Spooner of the Quaker service and without loss of ground at the residence and victims that he met his with premeditated, having known, through a trust of Richards, a full charge of visiting and the last hour of the Rev. Mr. Spooner has just arrived from Rio de Janeiro, where he has contributed a sensation.

SWITZERLAND.

A CLERICAL OUTRAGE.

BERNE, Dec. 3.—Canton opened the election of the Evangelical factory cells. Its victims to the early occupies, and kept young explorers out to be disheartened by cholera. Stanley, before the Chamber of Commerce, described the commercial resources of Africa and the prospect opened for future enterprise.

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REPUBLICAN AGITATION.

The Golden Chamber of Commerce Forces an Open Movement for a Treaty with the United States.

BOSTON, U. S., Dec. 3.—[Special.]—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the Chamber of Commerce held for years was a special meeting held this afternoon to discuss the subject of reciprocity in accordance with the resolution of Hon. John Sherman, introduced by Mr. U. Grant, the Chairman, considered the proceedings by stating the St. John resolution and placing the subject before the meeting in case any body of land to speak. Mr. Sherman, in the course of remarks, said that the Republican party was pledged to the principle of reciprocity with Canada. The party, he said, represented the interests of every class of the community, from the miner on the west to the highest class of trade.

William Baird, Jr., said the Sun speech, he said, all would agree that reciprocity would be a good thing for us, while United States merchants found no impediment to having imported their business. He thought without doubt all agreed on reciprocity being a good thing, and the only point on which a difference of opinion might arise was how best it should be brought on the subject, whether by petition or memorial to the Government, or whether the matter should be placed in hand by the members of the United States who were personally the friends who would derive long a call on all of them take the initiative by bringing a bill before Congress. He agreed that the treaty to which they were now living and dealing was agreed during the period of reciprocity. He knew of no time when the negotiating interest was so numerous as then. As there people agreed that when the trade their money then and that when you had made them rich, there was no reason why they should not be rich. Figures were then given by the speaker showing the rapid growth of trade, both manufactured and natural, with the United States. The political aspect of the question was then considered. He did not want Canadians should ask United States merchants to take what they said there and get rich for themselves. He did not want Canadians should get rich for the benefit of the United States. He thought that the commercial interests to unite with those of the United States, and he had no doubt that the Canadians would be willing to do so. He thought it was a most favorable moment to petition the American Congress to propose a reciprocity treaty on fair terms, and he thought the United States was not the party to talk otherwise than in a fair and friendly manner upon the question pending.

The Chairman said one fact with regard to trade from the nations on the reciprocity question. He thought of the greatest importance that those relations should be maintained by those Nova Scotia and Quebec, as it would practically eliminate the 5th business.

Mr. Burke addressed the meeting in favor of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce unite with the Board of Trade in St. John in requesting the Dominion Government to take prompt and effective steps in encouraging the commercial intercourse with the United States on fair terms, and on equitable principles, and to secure reciprocal trade relations with Spanish and British West India Islands.

The hon. J. G. Blaine thought it was well to be careful how we proceeded with this matter, as the wise might be injured by too strong an expression. He trusted that we were in favor of a union of the greatest interest to our Dominion. He, for one, would be glad to see such a union of sentiments, which does form, make value more valuable of business. There were the farms, the fisheries, and the manufacturers upon the table, were more and not something more. They are not fighting, except those that have blood, and have that amount of strength they must wash all the time and have the interest of those who represent them, and some were getting wider on the time, and the more they became manufacturers.

And here I have a product and another on that from the fruit business.

There were a great many of the signs of the fact about reciprocity, and the speaker said that the Republican party of Canada, and that he thought, looking, looking, looking

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Depression in the Iron Trade at Pittsburg—Peace of Southern Competition.

Hocking Valley Strikers Dependent on Charity—Knaf's Fight with Rumpelty.

Barry Talbot of a Canadian Drug House—J. Stowell's Affairs at Minneapolis.

INDUSTRIAL.

THE IRON TRADE.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The report that the Eastern furnace-men were going to make a reduction of $1 per ton in order to compete with Southern iron caused much excitement among foundry men to-day. There has never been any market here for Southern pig-iron, and the effect will not be felt, but should the Lehigh Valley producers make the announced reduction it will affect Pittsburg pig-iron more, as much of the Southern trade. During the last few months Eastern mill iron has been sold here at $1. On the supposition that the reduction in the East will be made both on furnace and mill iron, the manufacturers here claim that in order to hold their trade they will also be compelled to make a similar reduction. $11 iron is now quoted in Pittsburg from $10 to $10.50.

Joseph D. Weeks has not as yet received any information, but says if the reduction is made here in Pittsburg will be offered indirectly, and will certainly be compelled to reduce. The furnace-men of the Mahoning Valley will confer more than those of this section. Mr. Weeks says the price of pig-iron is lower now than it has been for years.

The steel-rail pool still intermittent. If a reduction is made in iron they cannot increase the price of rails, but, on the contrary will be compelled to increase somewhat their production if the present price is maintained.

A WAR OF RATES REVIVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 4.—[Special.]—Advices received here to-day from Pittsburg state that the Eastern furnace-men have agreed to make a cut in the price which will be a compromise between the present figures and the reduction of $1 per ton which the Southern furnaces have been making in this market. A reduction of $1 per ton will be ordered at once, and probably a further cut will be made in a few months. Information received here to-day from Pittsburg is to the effect that the Eastern furnaces have been making a secret cut in the price of iron, and the effect will not be known, but should the Lehigh Valley producers make the announced reduction it will affect Pittsburg pig-iron more, as much of the trade of the Southern mills

RAILROADS.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

LOST AND FOUND.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BUSINESS PROPOSALS.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS AND CARRIAGES.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

MONEY TO LOAN.

REAL ESTATE.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO EXCHANGE.

FURNISHED WANTED.

AUCTION SALES.

EDUCATIONAL.

CLASSES AND LESSONS.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DENTISTRY.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

DANCING.

HOTELS.

RESORTS.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMERS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Leon Statiano, New York, arrived at the Palmer yesterday.

John B. Gough, the lecturer, and John Gunn, U. S. A., are at the Sherman.

Lieut.-Col. J. Sheffner of her Majesty's service, England; D. Carey, York, former French Consul to Chicago; and J. Chanoit, Paris; and J. A. Brown, Santiago, Chili, are at the Palmer.

Ex-Congressman Isaac H. Wing, Suffolk, Va.; Dave Lewis, Springfield, Ill.; Judge S. M. Rathbun, Cedar Rapids, Ia.; and Prof. S. L. Caughy, Lombard University, Galesburg, are at the Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

The graduating class of the College of Physicians and Surgeons elected the following officers for the year 1884-85: President, C. B. Parker; Vice-President, C. S. Brownell; Secretary, E. D. Sutherland; Treasurer, A. W. Ingals.

Mayor Walker, the City Clerk, and a number of members of the City Council of Brooklyn visited the city yesterday and were shown around the new City Hall. They expressed admiration for the new Council Chamber.

Thomas Fitzpatrick, alias Thomas Ballard, was also charged with illegal registration in the Second Ward, was discharged yesterday by Justice Potts, on Grant Goldsmith's testimony that the evidence was insufficient to warrant holding the accused to the grand jury.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Brunner, optician, No. 48 Madison street, Tremont Building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 40 above zero; 9 a. m., 47°; 12 m., 48°; 3 p. m., 47°; 6 p. m., 47°; 9 p. m., 47°; 12 p. m., 47°; 3 a. m., 47°; 6 a. m., 47°; 9 a. m., 47°. Barometer, 9 a. m., 30.07; 9 p. m., 30.08.

The bids for boat furniture of the new City Hall were found to be too high, and the Commissioner of Public Works decided to advertise for new bids and to set each boat separately. This is done in order to expedite the completion of the work as much as possible.

Judge Collins, Judge Gary's successor, appeared in court yesterday morning. He was introduced by Judge Gary, who made a few kind words, and the newly-appointed Judge made some remarks in reply, after which he called through the docket and announced as ready.

The sporting people are expected to gather in force at the Park Theatre tonight to witness a four-round glove contest between Capt. Dan Bethel and Tom Anderson, the cottage-keeper. The last time these two met the police interfered, because it was evident that fighting was the intention on the glorious, audacious instead of the friendly one.

P. B. Wright, a carpenter 41 years old, while erecting a moving train of cars yesterday morning on the Northwestern Railroad at Addison street, dropped from one track to another and was run down by the engine coming from the opposite direction. He received severe injuries of the back, and was taken to the County Hospital.

At the annual convocation of Chicago Chapter, No. 57, R. A. M., held Wednesday evening last, the following officers were elected for the coming Masonic year: Benjamin S. Wiley, H. P.; Wilbur F. Storey, K.; Alexander H. Revell, S.; Edward Ellis, C. H.; Henry Greenebaum, P. S.; Lewis Ehrlich, Treasurer; Ira Harris, Secretary.

At office of the Humane Society several an complaints noted. J. C. Thompson for using a very poor, old, and tired mare, to work that he fell across the railroad on the streets, corner of Harrison and Robey streets. The circumstances attracted Sergeant Bailey, who, after having the animal taken to Thompson's stable, fined him $10 and costs.

F. W. Dunne, who had charge of the bookkeeping in the Penal Department and was removed by the Mayor's action because of his support of Fleming, has been succeeded by Joseph O'Hara. The latter was a messenger of Carter, and was very outspoken against Fleming. Larry Ahearn of the Tribune office will get either Gilbert's place or Carter's in the office of Treasurer's Superintendent of Streets. It is probable that he will get the former because of his experience in that office.

A musical and social entertainment was given at St. Hugh Pumphrey's, No. 151 West Van Buren street, last evening, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church at Greenville, Ill. Quite a company from the parish, where he formerly lived, and a choice selection of music, rendered by the quartet choir of the Jefferson Park Presbyterian Church, and others, was provided for the entertainment. The proceeds of the entertainment, about $40, will be devoted to the purchase of a pipe organ, etc., for the use of the Church at Fairfax.

Up to the time of the recent Presidential election William Vincent was employed as cashier and salesman for a large shoe manufactory at Troy, N. Y. After the result of the recent National Senate by suddenly disappeared with his wife, 12 affectionate children and the other ones with the pressure to Troy only that a debtor of $1,000 has absconded in the community, leaving not the slightest clue to his whereabouts. He had the full confidence of his employers, and left Troy on Saturday last to take his departure yesterday were raising funds.

The only one of any interest among the several petitions examined by Judge Prendergast yesterday morning was that of Toby Allen, a colored man, who asked leave to withdraw the last who was about to pass upon his mental condition. The petitioner being granted, he arose with great dignity and began a speech which was almost remarkable for its coherency and the appropriateness of the sentiments and the language in which they were expressed. He said that a man named Accident had come to Chicago, and it made a great impression upon him. He had been informed that there were 1,000 churches in the city, and he had come to the conclusion that the Lord was not to be found in any of them. He was convinced that he was the only honest man in the city, and that all the rest were hypocrites. He had been informed that there was a Lord, but he had never seen Him, and he was not going to be fooled any longer. He was a man, and he would not allow himself to be made a fool of by any one. He was not afraid of God, and he would not be afraid of the Devil. He was not afraid of Hell, and he would not be afraid of Heaven. He was not afraid of anything, and he would not be afraid of anybody. He was a man, and he would act like a man. He was not afraid of the Lord

THE HURST ESTATE.

THE NORTHWEST.

THE DOMINION.

THE TURF.

VIRGINIA LINES.

THE SOUTH.

THE SOUTHWEST.

MARKET MATTERS.

Norton & Worthington,
Commission Merchants,
128 La Salle-st.,
CHICAGO.
NOTICE.

BUSINESS.

The New York Stock Market Lists Chicago—The Rock Isle Railway Company Case a Motive.

The Action Before Lee Judge—Cash and Ore Receipts—Other Cases and the Other Topics.

MONETARY.

The meetings of the principal cities of the United States (regarding loans)

New York ..... 4@6
Boston, slightly extreme ..... 4@6
Chicago, the extreme ..... 6@7
St. Louis, 6 per ..... 6@7
Cincinnati, the extreme ..... 6@7
San Francisco, 6@8 extreme ..... 6@7

There was only a moderate demand for money yesterday, and the rates were unchanged in Chicago and the other money centers. In fact, business, the country over, is in such a condition that there is no possible capital offering at lower figures on the most approved collaterals, and even those who are compelled to meet notes that mature to-day or to-morrow, if not certain that the making of "new money" is an assured fact, the closing of the regular notes is not very pressing, and most of the money market is comparatively at ease, except and excepting a contingency arises in connection with the Rock Island case. Both the call and time demands for Eastern exchange were quiet, as indicated by the gold movement, which was the lower than that of September. There was no advance in the Bank of England rate, so that here participated in by two players, and it would seem that, so far as the imports of the movement of gold is concerned, it will be unnecessary, for the time of exchange were moved by light commodity, and that are sure that above the point at which the specie can be shipped from this country at a profit. The quotations of foreign bills in this city yesterday were as follows:

	Sixty Days.	Sight.
Posted sterling rates	4 86	4 88
Actual sterling rates	4 85½@4 85¾	4 87½@4 87¾
Paris francs	5 20@5 19¾	5 18¾@5 18½
Antwerp francs	5 20@5 19¾	5 18¾@5 18½
Swiss francs	5 20@5 19¾	5 18¾@5 18½
Reichsmarks	95@94¾	94¾@94½
Guilders	40¼@40	40¼@40

The transactions in local securities have not been large, business being still dependent to the scarcity of good funds in the market. There has been a pretty satisfactory response to outside money and accommodations, most of which were passed through the banks of Chicago brokers to the possession of Eastern parties. A strong undertone was also the feature even in the United States 4s of 1907, $1,000 at 113; $5,000 at 113½; $5,000 at 113¾; $5,000 at 113¾; $1,000 Cook County 7s of 1898 at 111½; $1,000 Van Trust 6s series B at 101; $5,000 Cook County 7s at 101; $5,000 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 5s at 101½; $5,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 97½; $5,000 Chicago Stock Exchange 6s at 100; $5,000 Board of Trade 6s at 101; $5,000 Commercial Club 6s at 101; $1,000 at 101½; $5,000 West Division Railway 5s at 100½; $5,000 Northern Pacific, Chicago & Missouri River (Extension) 6s at 95; $1,000 at 95½; and $5,000 Chicago & Western Indiana 6s at 97½.

The following were the closing prices on the Stock Exchange, except where a longer date is shown that the price was asked at the time:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	70½	71
Chicago & Western Indiana pfd.	97	98
Chicago & Western Indiana com.	20	22
Diamond Match	150	152
Illinois Steel	58	60
Lake Shore	190	192
Michigan Central	97	98
Northern Pacific pfd.	70	72
Northern Pacific com.	20	22
Pullman Palace Car	170	172
Rock Island	70½	71
Union Pacific	40	42
Wells-Fargo Express	110	112
Western Union	85	87

The Rock Island Railway Company has in addition to a cash dividend of 1½ per cent declared a dividend of 2½ per cent on the stock of the owners and shareholders, which has issued at the rate of 5 per cent. The amount is $500,000 and the issue is understood to represent improvements to the property. This is a very pretty plan for the accumulation and a perfect illustration of the healthy condition of our great railroad enterprises. It is thought that the Wall Side Company will make a dividend of 2 to 2½ per cent in both the present month. The earnings of the Rock Isle road are getting larger, and improvements of considerable importance are being made. The developments in regard to the Rock and Wall Side roads makes the re-adjustment of certain grievous to pick up to much of the stock as positive.

Saturday's sales on the New York Stock Exchange footed up 200,000 shares. The market was neither very strong nor very weak on a whole. Atlantic Pacific attracted much attention by going down from 9 to 8½, and recovering to 9½ at the close. Rumors had a serious influence on these movements, but everybody supposed that there was nothing the stock for some such cause. The gossip was sold down to a Frederick Young. First was given out that there was a bull pool in New York stocks, and that there were large privileges are now of that sort, but of Lake Shore to twelve points. Yesterday's were that there were not, and dividends the next quarter, but does not say what the rate will be. According to the statement made to the New York Stock Exchange there was a deficit of $2,000,000 in the earnings of the United Road for the year ending June 30, and the company should pay out only on the stock. It was expected at one time, considering that there had been none of long stock, and it was a mystery who absorbed it all. It is stated that there was recently an agreement the great rise to 6 per cent on the Atlantic, but part about of it if that was true. Then was no change in the Northern Pacific, except that the New York Court made a further rule to return to Cleveland Receiver. It is said that the Pennsylvania Road is in disagreement with the management of which has 3 interest to go out of the stock-list soon.

There was a decrease of $40,700 in the earnings of the Baltimore & Ohio for the fourth week of November and for the month $30,000. Chicago & Alton, fourth week, increased $10,000; Canadian Pacific, fourth week, increased $30,000; Union Pacific, gross increase in January $200,000, decrease in operating expenses $50,000, net increase in earnings $150,000. It is stated that the earnings of the Pennsylvania Lines are now turning up.

[illegible] Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The Boston money market was the dullest after a very dull week. There was absolutely nothing to it. In a regular way prime mercantile paper is quoted at one time lower and at another time higher—4@5 per cent. Exceptionally higher and lower quotations figured the day through, on the other prime time notes neither good nor bad, but to such an insignificant sort of basis that were unsatisfactory to certain local out-towns. Leading bank appointments have not been any of the premium, it is to say that the stock market has been of late. Boston has the market for the sale of bonds. The bond market was the best feature for the week, and the investment demand for high-grade issues was unusually active. The closing quotations for the week were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Atchison	9	9¼
Boston & Albany	240	245
Boston & Maine	180	185
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74	74½
Eastern Railroad	100	105
Fitchburg pfd.	135	140
Mexican Central	5	5½
Old Colony	180	185
Rutland pfd.	70	75
Wisconsin Central	10	12
Allouez Mining	1	2
Atlantic	15	16
Bingham	5	6
Boston & Montana	50	55
Calumet & Hecla	350	360
Centennial	15	16
Franklin	10	11
Humboldt	1	2
Osceola	50	55
Quincy	90	95
Tamarack	150	160
Utah	5	6
Wolverine	40	45
Adams Express	140	145
American Bell Telephone	200	205
American Sugar Refining Co. pfd.	110	115
American Sugar Refining Co. com.	100	105
Boston & Albany	240	245
Boston Electric Light	10	11
Boston & Maine	180	185
Boston & Providence	270	275
Boston Water Power	10	11
Bay State Gas	10	11
Dominion Coal pfd.	110	115
Dominion Coal com.	30	35
Edison Electric Illuminating	200	205
Mexican Central 4s	60	65
Mexican Central income	10	11
Old Colony 6s	110	115
Old Colony 4s	100	105
Rutland 6s	100	105
Wisconsin Central 4s	60	65

[illegible] Dec. 4.—[Special.]—The [illegible] of the week [illegible] to [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]